Remarks/Arguments:

The new claims 2 and 3 differentiates my device from Cardoza's press.

Claim 2 e) and h) describe a second means of engagement of a bows limb and the limb extension located at the outer end of the bow limbs.

Cardoza's press has its two point of engagement with the bow's limb between the inside edge of the cam at the end of the bow's limb and bow's riser. Such an arrangement does not flex the entire length of the bow's limb and therefore requires much greater force to flex a bow limb than my device.

The statement from page 3 of this Office Action is incorrect. " The second figure --, which engage and cooperate with outer portion of the limb---, does not describe Cardoza's press. As shown in the Fig.8 Prior Art, Cardoza's press only flexes seventy-five percent of the limb and because it clamps to the bow limb with vice like apparatus it can not engage the outer end of the bow limb because the cam is in the way. Therefore his press would require at least 79% more force to flex the limbs then my device. (The force required to bend a bar is inversely proportional to the square of the length of the bar. The longer the bar the easier it bends.) This estimate does not take into consideration that bow limbs are generally thicker at the riser then at the outer end and that the cam groove in the bow limb makes the outer most end of the bow limb flex the easiest. When these are considered, the force required to flex a bow's limbs with Cardoza's press can be more then the twice that of my device.

My device has two points of engagement with the bow's limb, one of which is at the outer most end of the bow's limb. This point of engagement flexes the entire length of the bow's limb taking full advantage of both the length and above mentioned characteristics of a bow's limb. My device applies force on the very end of the bow's limb and therefore requires the minimum of force necessary to flex any bow limb.

I want to thank you for sending the many patents. I have looked them all over and found none of them apply force to the outer end of the bow's limb. They all require excess force to flex the bow's limbs. Thus the device of this invention is unique over all bow presses I am aware of.

New claim 2 and 3 g) and h) describes an invention having the engagement of the adjusting device located at a central point on the limb extension. Cardoza shows a device that attaches to the bow limbs at the side with its bracket along one side of the bow's limbs and a distance from the center of the bow's limbs. Such an arrangement will twist the bow's limbs and damage the bow's

limbs and riser. The location of the adjusting device to the limb bracket is critical when pressing bows with two piece limbs. If two piece bow limbs are not evenly flexed the axel holes in the limbs will not align and an archer may not be able to assemble the bow.

The only device found that applies force to the end of the bow's limb is the Bowmaster Adapter shown in Fig. 7 Prior Art. This drawing was taken from a catalog and shows a distorted view of the position of the adaptor in relationship to the bow's string and cable. Because this device engages the bow's limb at only one point the adjustment device is positioned between the bows string and its cables. As stated on page 3 lines 14 of the Prior Art the adjustment device is positioned between the bow's string and cables. This creates a dangerous situation because it does not provide a safe working area. If a string or cable would break while an archer is using this press, the string or cable, in a wipe like action would injure the archer's hands, wrists or arms. (Sketch included.)

g) and h) describes the attachments of the adjusting device as being located at a central point on the limb extensions beyond the outer most edge of the bow's cams. As fig.1 and fig.2 show this arrangement provides a safe workspace 22 out side of the string and cables.

Claims 2 and 3 better describe the uniqueness of my invention and I believe they are allowable.

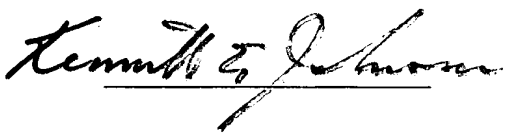
Thank you for all your kind help.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under section 1001 of title 18 of United States code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth Edward Johnson



Appendix

Amendment,
Cover sheet/one page, Specifications/one page, New claim/two pages, Drawings/one page, Remarks/two pages, Sketch of Bowmaster Bracket/one page.

Specifications with corrections
8 pages

Drawing as requested for Prior Art
2 pages

Amendments to Drawings:

The attached sheet of drawings includes addition of Fig. 5 Prior Art, Fig. 6 Prior Art, Fig. 7 Prior Art and Fig. 8 Prior Art.